Political egalitarianism

Political egalitarianism is where members of a society are of equal standing in terms of political power or influence.[1] A founding principle of various forms of democracy, political egalitarianism was an idea which was supported by Thomas Jefferson and it is a concept similar to moral reciprocity and legal equality. The idea suggests all citizens of a certain country must be treated equally solely depending on their citizenship status, not on their race, religion and how clever or how rich they are. Equal citizenship constitute the core of political egalitarianism. This is expressed in such principles as one-person/one-vote, equality before the law and equal rights of free speech.[2]

Equality before law

Equality before law means that the law applies to all peoples without exceptions, therefore the law must be designed beforehand in a way that discrimination by the state become unthinkable. Fairness and justice concept should be followed and enforced by the state.[3]

See also

- Cause of action
- Due process
- Freedom of assembly
- Freedom of association
- Freedom of religion
- Freedom of speech
- Suffrage

References

1. "Egalitarianism" (https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/egalitarianism/).
2. "Political Equality: What Is It? Why Do We Want It?" (https://www.russellsage.org/research/reports/political-equality). p. 19.
3. Lucy, William (2011). "Equality under and before the law". *The University of Toronto Law Journal*. **61** (3): 411–465. doi:10.3138/utlj.61.3.411 (https://doi.org/10.3138%2Futlj.61.3.411). JSTOR 23018555 (https://www.jstor.org/stable/23018555).

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